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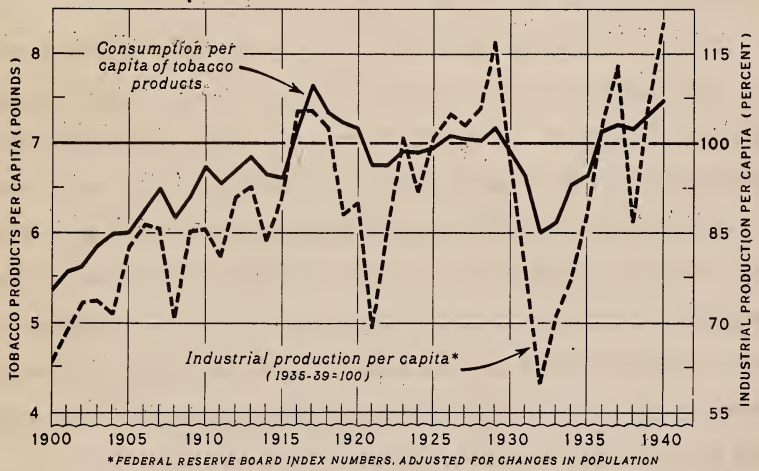
THE Tobacco SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TS-17 BAE JANUARY 1941

CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF ALL TOBACCO PRODUCTS, AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION PER CAPITA, UNITED STATES, 1900-1940



*FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEX NUMBERS, ADJUSTED FOR CHANGES IN POPULATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 24111 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

THIS REVISION OF A SIMILAR CHART, PUBLISHED IN THE JANUARY 1940 TOBACCO SITUATION, IS BASED ON THE NEW FEDERAL RESERVE INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, WHICH HAVE BEEN REVISED AND PLACED ON A 1935-39 BASE. THE SCALE FOR THE SERIES SHOWING COMSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF ALL TOBACCO PRODUCTS HAS BEEN MODIFIED SO AS TO MAKE A MORE INFORMATIVE CHART.

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YEAR-TO-YEAR VARIATIONS IN CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA ARE RATHER CLOSELY CORRELATED WITH CHANGES IN BUSINESS ACTIVITY, ALTHOUGH CONSUMPTION OF TABACCO PRODUCTS DOES NOT VARY AS GREATLY AS DOES INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. IT DOES NOT EXPERIENCE SUCH SHARP DECLINES DURING DEPRESSION YEARS, NOR DOES IT INCREASE AS GREATLY IN PERIODS OF RECOVERY.

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THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Summary

Features of the present tobacco situation are smaller flue-cured production in 1940 than in 1939, exceptionally high yields for most types, prices not greatly changed from a year earlier, continued small exports, and increased domestic consumption of most tobacco products. Growers' returns will be smaller this year than last, principally because of the smaller flue-cured crop selling at only slightly higher prices.

Government activity in behalf of the tobacco grower has been extensive. The Commodity Credit Corporation has continued the loan and purchase program for flue-cured, has increased the scope of the program for dark tobaccos, and has made a loan on Burley for the first time. As the result of referenda held by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, marketing quotas will be in effect during the 3 years 1941-43 for growers of flue-cured, Burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured (types 35 and 36 only). Amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 changed the base period for calculating flue-cured and Burley parity prices, increasing current parity prices in both cases about 25 percent.

The 1940 crop of flue-cured tobacco was about 37 percent smaller than the record 1939 crop, even though record per-acre yields resulted in a crop larger than originally anticipated. The reduction was achieved through marketing quotas approved by growers. The continued restriction of export outlets has greatly influenced the market situation of growers. The season average price for flue-cured up to January 1 was 16.85 cents per pound, an increase of 13 percent over the 1939 season average price of 14.9 cents.

The bulk of the Burley crop has now been sold, and preliminary indications are that the season average price will be around 16.4 cents, compared with the 1939 season average price of 17.3 cents. Sales data indicate that the 1940 crop is not more than about 10 percent smaller than that of last year. The major factor in the decline of average prices has been the marked decline in prices of some grades as the result of an increasingly unfavorable supply situation. Grower dissatisfaction with prices received brought about Commodity Credit Corporation loans to grower associations late in the season. Association loans to growers are expected to take effect principally on the grades showing great declines in price as compared with last year.

Supplies of dark tobaccos have increased this year for the first time since 1935, and prices as a whole are lower. The fire-cured crop was larger this year than last, and stocks of both fire-cured and dark air-cured increased. The market situation of dark tobaccos has been greatly affected by the cessation of almost all exports to continental Europe since June 1940.

Prices of cigar leaf types have been not greatly different so far this season from prices a year earlier. Indicated supplies of filler and binder are somewhat higher this year than last; supplies of wrapper are slightly lower.

Exports of United States tobacco continue to decline. Barring changes in the economic or military situation of nations at war or blockaded, no substantial improvement in the export situation is anticipated. Commodity Credit Corporation programs this year, as last, are designed to remove from the market the quantities and grades of those types customarily exported.

Domestic consumption of tobacco products as a whole continues to increase. Increases in tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes are particularly

notable, and cigar withdrawals also have increased. Snuff withdrawals show little change. Manufactures of smoking tobacco are increasing, as are those of all chewing tobacco products except plug.

— January 31, 1941

AMENDMENTS TO TOBACCO SECTION OF 1938 AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

On November 22, 1940 several amendments to the tobacco provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 were approved. The effect of the amendments is about as follows:

(1) The base period for calculating the parity price of flue-cured tobacco (types 11-14) and Burley tobacco (type 31) was changed. Formerly, the base period for all tobacco types was August 1919-July 1929. Now the base period for flue-cured and Burley "shall be the period August 1934 to July 1939." The gist of the testimony in favor of the change was that the increase since 1919-28 in the proportion of these types of tobacco used in cigarette manufacture has required modifications of farming practices so that a materially greater amount of labor now is required to place a pound of tobacco on the market than was required in the earlier period.

Preliminary calculations indicate that the flue-cured parity price is now 22.4 cents, about 23 percent higher than as calculated on the old base. Similarly, the current Burley parity price is 21.8 cents, about 29 percent higher than as calculated on the old base. These changes in parity result from changes in the computations of the parity prices. 1/ The base-period price of flue-cured is reduced from 24.0 cents to 22.9 cents, and the base-period price for Burley from 22.3 cents to 22.2 cents. On the old base, parity prices were currently lower than the base prices. On the new base, the parity prices will be about the same as the base prices, because prices now paid by farmers are about the same as those paid by farmers during 1934-39.

(2) Other amendments to the Act split up the dark tobacco classification (types 21-24 and 35-37), formerly considered as one group for purposes of agricultural adjustment. The new three-fold classification is "Fire-cured tobacco, comprising types 21, 22, 23, and 24; Dark air-cured tobacco, comprising types 35 and 36; Virginia sun-cured tobacco, comprising type 37." This was considered advisable because of the greater decline in exports for types 21-24 than for types 35-36, and the fact that none of type 37 is exported. For these reasons, different treatment for the various types is desirable.

(3) A further amendment permits the Secretary of Agriculture to treat any of the different types as a separate classification if there is "a difference in the adjustments needed in the marketing thereof in order to maintain supplies in line with demand."

1/ Parity prices are obtained by multiplying the base price by the index of prices paid by farmers calculated on the same base period, and dividing by 100. Since prices paid by farmers were lower during 1934-38 than during 1919-28, this results in increasing parity price.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO, TYPES 11-14

Prices slightly higher, crop value considerably lower, than in 1939-40 season

All flue-cured markets have now closed for the season. Markets for type 14 closed August 30; type 13, October 24; type 12, November 26; type 11b, December 17; and type 11a, the latter part of January. Warehouse sales reports show producers' sales by January 1 of 714 million pounds, or more than 97 percent of the 1940 crop of 734 million pounds as estimated December 1. Sales of scrap tobacco outside the auction channels have not yet been reported. In the previous marketing season these were estimated at 35 to 40 million pounds.

The average price received by growers was 16.85 cents per pound up to January 1, and, with the bulk of the crop already sold, the season's average price will not differ notably from this figure. By that date growers had received more than 120 million dollars. During the same period the year before, 1,064 million pounds or about 95 percent of the record 1939 crop had been sold at an average price of 15.4 cents, bringing returns to growers of 163 million dollars. With a considerably smaller crop selling at only slightly higher prices, it is evident that demand was poorer. Export demand was sharply diminished by the war; domestic demand was influenced by the large stocks resulting from the 1939 crop.

The crop moved faster this year than last, when all markets were closed from September 13 to October 10 after the withdrawal of British buyers. Over 80 percent of the 1940 crop had been marketed by October 31, and sales diminished sharply after that date.

Yields set new record in 1940

The 1940 crop was obtained with the aid of a record yield of 980 pounds per acre. This compares with a yield of 900 pounds per acre in 1939, a former record of 928 pounds in 1935, and a 1929-38 average of 780 pounds. Record high yields were obtained in nearly all sections. The exceptions are that in the case of Virginia production of type 11, this year's yield of 825 pounds per acre had been exceeded by a 1935 yield of 860 pounds; and in the case of the small Florida production of type 14, this year's yield of 925 pounds was less than the 1938 yield of 975 pounds. Weather conditions on the whole, though unfavorable to quality, were favorable to the production of heavy-bodied tobacco in portions of the districts. Early cold which retarded the crop was followed later by drought in some sections, and in others by prolonged heat and floods. The use of better land, increased fertilization, and the best cultivating practices contributed to the final result.

The area harvested was estimated at 749,000 acres as of December 1. This was only slightly below the Agricultural Adjustment Administration allotments of about 760,000 acres, indicating that earlier hopes for substantial voluntary reduction were not entirely realized.

Flue-cured tobacco: Warehouse sales and price per pound received by growers, by months and States, 1939-40

Month	Type 11 - Virginia						Type 11 - North Carolina					
	1939			1940			1939			1940		
	Quantity	Price	Value	Quantity	Price	Value	Quantity	Price	Value	Quantity	Price	Value
	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	Cents	1,000 dollars
Sept.	---			7,653	20.6	1,577	12,593	12.8	1,612	26,050	19.0	4,950
Oct.	44,398	15.3	6,793	41,504	20.3	8,425	90,482	15.8	14,296	72,291	18.8	13,591
Nov.	50,350	16.3	8,207	27,504	14.5	3,988	93,582	17.0	15,909	47,910	14.2	6,803
Dec.	20,348	12.3	2,501	6,798	11.9	809	32,662	13.7	4,475	15,385	12.7	1,954
Total	115,082	15.2	17,501	83,459	17.7	14,799	229,319	15.8	36,292	161,636	16.9	27,298
	Type 13 - North Carolina						Type 13 - South Carolina					
Aug.	78,272	16.9	13,228	27,341	18.9	5,167	76,832	16.0	12,293	25,346	17.8	4,512
Sept.	24,223	13.1	3,173	39,041	14.7	5,739	19,408	12.5	2,426	41,194	13.1	5,396
Oct.	17,656	13.1	2,313	5,767	13.0	750	20,030	11.3	2,263	8,264	12.0	992
Nov.	537	12.5	67	---			947	11.6	110	---		
Dec.	---						---					
Total	120,688	15.6	18,781	72,149	16.2	11,656	117,217	14.6	17,092	74,804	14.6	10,900
	Type 12 - North Carolina						Type 14 - Georgia					
July	---						27,723	14.6	4,048	---		
Aug.	64,820	15.0	9,723	---			73,613	12.1	8,907	79,592	15.6	12,416
Sept.	55,142	12.6	6,948	108,104	16.3	17,621	---			---		
Oct.	133,204	17.0	22,645	108,086	20.2	21,833	---			---		
Nov.	114,239	17.4	19,878	25,364	14.8	3,754	---			---		
Dec.	12,793	13.4	1,714	---			---			---		
Total	380,198	16.0	60,908	241,554	17.9	43,208	101,336	12.8	12,955	79,592	15.6	12,416

Compiled from monthly tobacco warehouse sales reports.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration quotas about the same for 1941

The flue-cured marketing quota for 1941 has been set at 618 million pounds, without allowance for small farms. After adjustment, the conversion of this marketing quota to an acreage basis will result in a total of about 770,000 acres. The tobacco grown on the allotted acreage will become the marketing quota for each farm. This acreage is slightly higher than that harvested this year but is only 60 percent of that planted to flue-cured in 1939 and about 85 percent of the 1938 acreage. At average yields for the 5 years 1936-40, the acreage allotted would produce 678 million pounds; with this year's record yield a crop of 755 million pounds would result.

Commodity Credit Corporation removes an additional 200 million pounds from market

The Commodity Credit Corporation was again active this season, purchasing types commonly exported through export companies and lending to domestic dealers who customarily export to countries now out of the market because of the war. The purchases are accompanied by options to the companies acting as agents for the Corporation, permitting them to acquire any of the holdings at any time up to July 1, 1942 by paying the purchase price plus accumulated charges.

At this date the Corporation has completed its acquisitions of the 1940 crop. Approximately 200 million pounds have been removed from the market, about 165 million by purchase through export companies and about 35 million through loans to domestic dealers. The financial commitments will total about 40 million dollars. This figure, which includes costs for 2 years of handling, shipping, and storing, is about one-third of the estimate for total returns to growers this year. None of the 1940 acquisitions by the Corporation has been exported to date. Commodity Corporation stocks of the 1939 crop held for export had been reduced from 173,779,000 pounds to 160,107,000 pounds by January 23, 1941.

A new feature of the 1940 program is that the Commodity Credit Corporation reserves the right to cancel options or call loans at an earlier date, paying the companies for costs incurred by them.

Cigarette consumption continues to increase

Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes have continued to increase. For the fiscal year ended June 1940 withdrawals totaled 178 billion, an increase of 5.8 percent over the previous fiscal year. The 6 months, July-December 1940, show a somewhat smaller percentage increase (3.4 percent) over the corresponding period in 1939. Production of smoking tobacco during the 4 months July-October 1940 was 3.3 percent greater than in the same period in 1939. Over three-fourths of the flue-cured leaf domestically consumed is customarily used in the manufacture of cigarettes, and most of the rest is used in smoking tobacco.

With continued increases in industrial production and employment there will be consequent increases in the consumption of flue-cured tobacco. However,

as noted above, the recent rate of increase is smaller than in the recovery from the 1937-38 recession.

Supplies of oriental tobacco for use in cigarette blends are expected to be adequate. Stocks are large and have been increased greatly over the last 2 years. This year's shipments, after experiencing some delay during the autumn of 1940, are now proceeding and it is expected that a normal year's imports will be received.

Export situation unfavorable

The export situation for flue-cured leaf continues to be marked by the sharp curtailment of exports to the United Kingdom, formerly by far the largest foreign purchaser of this type. During the 6 months ended December 1940, flue-cured exports totaled 55 million pounds as compared with 140 million pounds during July-December 1939 and 257 million during July-December 1938. Exports during the last few months are on a lower level than during July and August, instead of showing the usual increase with increased marketings of the new crop.

Not only is the present situation unfavorable, it is also highly uncertain. Exports are low largely because of economic and military difficulties of many importing countries. As these constraining circumstances change from month to month, exports may either increase sharply or decrease further.

The United Kingdom continues to manufacture largely out of stock and to husband her existing stocks by limiting withdrawals to 90 percent of those during the 12 months ending March 31, 1940. In November it was estimated that stocks in the United Kingdom exceeded 16 months' requirement. Not only have imports from the United States been sharply curtailed, but no tobacco is being taken from Canada, a British Empire country. Early in January it was reported that there arrived in the United Kingdom the first of a consignment of Turkish and Greek tobacco which will be used in the creation of new British blends.

Indicated flue-cured production in the Orient is lower than previously estimated, but higher than that of last year. Major obstacles at this time to increased United States exports to China, the second largest importer of United States flue-cured, are continued exchange difficulties and trade restrictions. Australia, the third largest user of United States flue-cured, is limiting imports from non-sterling countries. Arrangements are reportedly being made for the purchase of 6 million pounds of Canadian flue-cured by Australia.

Flue-cured tobacco: Exports from the United States to principal importing countries, by months, July-December, 1938-40

Year and month	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Germany	Belgium	Scandinavia 1/	Finland	Irish Free State	Other Europe	China 2/	Australia	Canada	Other countries	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
July													
1938	2,759	513	358	67	189	5	16	271	139	1,754	296	1,799	8,166
1939	4,629	461	72	85	924	33	16	91	265	2,006	426	1,153	10,161
1940	3,507	---	---	---	---	---	---	129	4,889	---	92	2,808	11,425
Aug.													
1938	23,275	267	54	364	350	1	741	157	3,183	1,510	491	1,603	31,996
1939	21,135	728	735	5	1,542	49	202	178	1,138	913	380	1,407	28,412
1940	5,029	---	---	---	---	164	119	179	1,490	813	38	3,173	11,005
Sept.													
1938	45,825	687	231	130	321	53	899	180	2,830	1,440	27	1,028	53,651
1939	20,433	3,410	---	4	1,732	57	1,477	216	2,008	3,048	318	3,335	36,038
1940	2,422	---	---	---	---	57	11	136	1,018	617	61	1,426	5,748
Oct.													
1938	53,366	739	259	1,526	1,005	321	2,173	164	5,928	2,120	340	1,929	69,870
1939	11,368	598	---	472	2,804	145	382	148	1,000	229	659	2,625	20,430
1940	3,976	---	---	---	---	66	---	195	1,037	41	115	2,017	7,447
Nov.													
1938	30,000	692	221	662	1,253	348	2,191	666	5,767	1,719	21	2,266	45,806
1939	3,421	6,893	---	1,624	1,045	139	---	234	3,143	2,227	1,047	2,364	22,137
1940	5,117	---	---	---	---	---	9	119	583	240	35	1,704	7,807
Dec.													
1938	32,434	727	224	32	299	---	1,001	1,288	7,373	1,584	207	1,905	47,074
1939	6,290	3,943	---	103	709	---	---	333	6,243	2,792	502	1,946	22,861
1940	7,297	---	---	---	---	174	---	406	1,806	---	81	1,790	11,554
6-mo.													
1938	187,659	3,625	1,347	2,781	3,417	728	7,021	2,726	25,220	10,127	1,382	10,530	256,563
1939	67,276	16,033	807	2,293	8,756	423	2,077	1,200	13,797	11,215	3,332	12,830	140,039
1940	27,348	---	---	---	---	461	139	-1,164	-10,823	-1,711	422	-12,918	54,986

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

1/ Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

2/ Including Hong Kong and Kwantung.

Record July 1 stocks cause record supply

The large stocks held on July 1, 1940, resulting from the record 1939 crop and the decreased 1939-40 exports, were a record high for that date. There resulted a record supply at the beginning of the 1940 marketing season, to which the high yields of the current crop contributed slightly. The current supply is over 3 times the 1939 disappearance and 3 times the average 1934-38 disappearance. The upward revision of production estimates makes current production 38 million pounds higher than 1939 disappearance, instead of 53 million lower as previously reported. Stocks on July 1, 1942 are expected to be about the same as on July 1, 1941, possibly increasing about 25 million pounds. This figure may be modified, however, by 50 to 100 million pounds by changes in exports.

Flue-cured tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-40 1/

Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Total supply	Disappearance: year beginning July	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Average 1934-38	740.6	844.9	1,585.5	703.9	22.9
1938	785.7	954.5	1,740.2	793.9	22.2
1939	1,159.3	946.3	2,105.6	695.9	14.9
1940 2/	3/733.9	1,409.7	2,143.6	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Indicated December 1.

BURLEY, TYPE 31

Auction sales opened at Lexington on December 2, and at all other Burley markets on December 3. Opening-day offerings at Lexington were only moderate, with prices averaging about 20.0 cents. All markets closed for the Christmas holidays after sales were completed December 20, reopened December 30, and continued thereafter except for New Year's day. Most markets are expected to hold final sales by February 1.

Average prices lower than in 1939; growers dissatisfied

Average prices before the holidays were about 17.7 cents, and about 160 million pounds were sold during December. Prices during January began to fall off, as the markets entered the latter part of the selling season. For the season through January 23, prices averaged 16.45 cents per pound. Sales reports indicate that the crop will be nearly 360.0 million pounds.

The decline in average prices during January was due at least in part to a decline in the quality of tobacco offered. The January sales followed the

customary pattern of Burley marketings, as demonstrated and described recently by University of Kentucky economists. 2/ A more important factor was the realization that the outturn would exceed earlier estimates. Furthermore, the 1940 crop was distinctly on the red side, which depressed prices since the October stocks report indicated a disproportionate increase in red leaf already on hand. This season grower dissatisfaction with prices, already in evidence during December, increased greatly in January. Rejections were heavy on most markets, and much leaf already placed on warehouse floors was not offered for sale.

Commodity Credit Corporation loan offered

As a result of negotiations with producer cooperatives, the Commodity Credit Corporation undertook to offer loans on the 1940 Burley crop through such associations. The first loans, on about one million pounds, were made on January 13. The immediate authorization was for loans totaling not more than $6,000,000 on a maximum of 30 million pounds of leaf. The loan schedule varied for different grades, with no loan to exceed 75 percent of parity for the grade. The loan program was approved with the understanding "that acreage allotments under the marketing quota programs will be reduced 10 percent in 1942 and 1943 if the reduction is needed to eliminate the present surplus."

The necessity of having Government grading to establish grades for loan purposes has led to an extension of the Agricultural Marketing Service grading to markets hitherto not served. Farmers preferred to establish grades before placing their tobacco under loan, rather than to deliver leaf to the association to be placed under loan and then accept the results of grading.

Yields high; large proportion of red leaf indicated

In spite of severe drought in central and northern Kentucky the crop filled out well late in the season. A crop estimated on December 1 at 328 million pounds resulted, but sales indications currently point to a crop nearer 360 million pounds. This production was partly the result of an exceptionally high yield of at least 886 pounds per acre. This would be about 11 percent higher than the 1929-38 average yield and has been exceeded only twice since 1919.

The indicated large proportion of red-leaf grades is reflected in the price changes as compared with those of last year. It is noteworthy that leaf and tips are selling at uniformly lower prices than in 1939, whereas lugs and flyings consistently show substantial increases except for some of the red grades. This may show either a relatively heavy offering of leaf and tips or weaker demand caused by stocks of these grade groups larger than manufacturers cared to maintain at last year's prices. Lugs and flyings, which showed increases, comprise the grades used primarily for cigarette manufacture.

2/ Dana G. Card and Carl M. Clark, Seasonal Movements in Prices and Sales of Burley Tobacco, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 409, September 1940.

Season average prices per 100 pounds of Burley tobacco by grades on representative markets 1939, and 1940 season to date

Type 31

United States standard grade 1/	Crop of - 1939	Crop of - 1940 2/	Change	United States standard grade 1/	Crop of - 1939	Crop of - 1940 2/	Change
	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Dollars	Percent
Leaf:				Lugs:			
B1F	24.50	26.00	+ 6.1	C1L	27.50	31.00	+12.7
B1R	20.00	18.00	-10.0	C1F	26.50	31.00	+17.0
B2F	23.50	23.00	- 2.1	C2L	26.50	30.00	+13.2
B2R	18.50	16.00	-13.5	C2F	26.00	28.50	+ 9.6
B3F	20.50	19.00	- 7.3	C3L	25.50	29.00	+13.7
B3R	16.00	13.75	-14.1	C3F	24.50	26.50	+ 8.2
B3D	14.00	12.00	-14.3	C3R	22.50	21.50	- 4.4
B4F	17.50	15.50	-11.4	C4L	23.00	26.50	+15.2
B4R	13.50	11.50	-14.8	C4F	21.50	23.00	+ 7.0
B4D	11.25	9.50	-15.6	C4R	19.50	18.00	- 7.7
B5F	13.75	12.25	-10.9	C5L	18.50	22.00	+18.9
B5R	11.25	9.50	-15.6	C5F	16.50	18.00	+ 9.1
B5D	9.25	8.00	-13.5	C5R	13.75	14.25	+ 3.6
Tips:				Flyings:			
T3F	17.00	16.00	- 5.9	X1L	26.50	30.00	+13.2
T3R	12.75	11.25	-11.8	X1F	26.00	30.00	+15.4
T3D	11.75	9.50	-19.1	X2L	24.50	29.00	+18.4
T4F	13.50	12.50	- 7.4	X2F	25.00	28.50	+14.0
T4R	10.75	9.25	-14.0	X3L	22.00	27.00	+22.7
T4D	9.25	8.00	-13.5	X3F	21.50	26.00	+20.1
T5F	10.25	9.75	- 4.9	X3R	20.00	23.00	+15.0
T5R	8.75	7.75	-11.4	X4L	18.00	23.50	+30.6
T5D	7.50	6.75	-10.0	X4F	17.50	22.50	+28.6
				X4R	15.50	18.50	+19.4
				X5L	13.75	19.00	+38.2
				X5F	12.50	17.00	+36.0
				X5R	11.25	13.75	+22.2

1/ Key to standard grade marks for Burley tobacco

Group	Quality	Color
A - Wrappers	1 - Choice	L - Buff or straw
B - Leaf	2 - Fine	F - Tan
T - Tips	3 - Good	R - Red
C - Lugs or cutters	4 - Fair	D - Dark Red
X - Flyings	5 - Low	G - Green

2/ Season through January 16, 1941. Loans to Burley cooperatives did not become effective until January 13. Prices for the week ending January 16 were lower than season averages through that date for all grades except C2L ($30.00) and X2L ($29.50).

Agricultural Adjustment Administration marketing quotas for 1941-42 approved

On November 23, 1940 Burley growers voted in favor of marketing quotas for the 3 marketing years beginning October 1, 1941. Of the votes cast, 111,045, or 76.5 percent, were in favor of the 3-year program; 4,521, or 3.1 percent, were in favor of a quota only for the 1941 season; and 29,523, or 20.4 percent, opposed both the 3-year proposal and the 1-year quota.

In accordance with the original proposal laid before the growers, the 1941 quota has been set at 292 million pounds and is to be increased to allow for small farms as required by law. It is expected that when converted to an acreage basis, this will provide an allotment of about 380,000 acres. The tobacco produced on the allotted acreage will become the total marketing quota for the individual farms. At the indicated 1940 yield of 886 pounds per acre, this acreage would produce a crop of about 337 million pounds. At the average 1936-40 yield of 853 pounds per acre, next year's crop on this acreage would be about 324 million pounds.

Domestic disappearance little changed; below production in 1940

Burley disappearance differs little from domestic disappearance, since exports total only 10 or 11 million pounds, less than 5 percent of the crop. Total disappearance in 1939 was about the same as in 1938. Current production again exceeded the indicated disappearance, and the total supply was higher on October 1, 1940 than on the same date in 1939.

Consumption of Burley may increase further this year with increased consumption of cigarettes. About three-fifths of the Burley crop is used in the manufacture of cigarettes. However, the continued decline in the use of chewing tobacco is an offsetting factor.

Burley tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-40 1/

Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Total supply	Disappearance year beginning October	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Average, 1934-38 ..	286.9	700.9	987.8	314.2	22.2
1938	339.4	660.7	1,000.1	316.0	19.0
1939	394.8	684.1	1,078.9	316.6	17.3
1940 2/	3/327.7	762.3	1,090.0	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Indicated December 1. Sales data as of January 25, 1941, however, show production to be nearer 360 million pounds.

MARYLAND, TYPE 32

Situation unchanged

Since September there has been no important change in the Maryland situation as described on page 14 of that month's Tobacco Situation. About 7 percent of the 1939 crop, sold during the 1940 calendar year, has been sold since September. At the end of the marketing season, the crop of 32.8 million pounds had been sold at an average price of 21.2 cents per pound, about the same price as indicated in September. This compares with an average price of 18.5 cents for the 1938 crop sold in 1939. It was reported that competition was keener this season with new buyers appearing and increased purchases by old firms.

The past year was the second season for auction-floor sales in Maryland. About 50 percent of the crop was sold at the six warehouses at La Plata, Waldorf, Upper Marlboro, and Hughesville, as compared with less than one-fourth the year before.

Maryland tobacco: Exports from the United States to principal importing countries, by months, July-December, 1938-40

Year and month	France	Switzerland	Belgium	Netherlands	Germany	Scandinavia 1/	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia	Other countries	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
July											
1938	---	62	---	9	5	7	9	---	---	---	92
1939	---	80	---	99	4	3	---	---	3	2	191
1940	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Aug.											
1938	---	79	26	11	2	5	---	---	---	---	123
1939	---	135	22	18	---	25	2	3	12	1	218
1940	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3
Sept.											
1938	4	99	10	66	---	41	---	---	18	---	238
1939	---	128	132	453	---	9	8	---	---	1	731
1940	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oct.											
1938	249	104	64	323	13	2	23	4	265	---	1,047
1939	---	142	12	6	---	7	2	---	15	3	187
1940	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	---	4
Nov.											
1938	25	58	26	52	11	1	---	---	66	1	240
1939	---	527	35	700	---	---	---	---	---	1	1,263
1940	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dec.											
1938	---	245	22	52	31	46	---	7	46	---	449
1939	74	648	---	238	---	27	1	---	---	---	988
1940	---	959	---	---	---	---	---	13	---	3	975
6 mo.											
1938	278	647	148	513	62	102	32	11	395	1	189
1939	74	1,660	201	1,514	4	71	13	3	30	8	3,578
1940	---	959	---	---	---	---	4	13	---	7	983

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

1/ Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

Current crop about same as in 1939

With favorable late growing conditions, the 1940 crop is estimated as of December 1 to be 31.9 million pounds. The indicated yield of 840 pounds per acre has been exceeded in the past only by the 1920 yield of 875 pounds per acre.

Exports decrease sharply

Since last May exports of Maryland leaf have decreased to nominal levels, no exports at all being reported for some months. In the past almost all Maryland exports went to continental Europe, and these markets have been entirely cut off by the war. Normally about one-fifth of the Maryland crop is exported, and the loss of European markets considerably affects the 1941 prospects for this type.

Supply greater; domestic consumption increases expected

Largely because of the decline in exports, indicated stocks on January 1 of this year will be 5 to 6 million pounds higher than on the same date last year. With production only slightly smaller than in 1939, the total supply also is larger.

About 85 percent of the Maryland leaf domestically consumed enters the manufacture of cigarettes and most of the remainder is used in manufacturing granulated smoking tobacco. With increased current consumption of these two products, especially that of cigarettes, the prospects for increased domestic use of Maryland leaf are favorable.

Maryland tobacco: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-40 1/

Year	Production	Stocks, Jan. 1 of following year	Total supply	Disappearance, following calendar year	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Average 1934-38	27.5	38.4	65.9	27.5	19.7
1938	29.2	37.7	66.9	30.6	18.5
1939	32.8	36.3	69.1	4/ 27.1	21.2
1940 2/	3/ 31.9	4/42.0	4/73.9	---	---

1/ Farm-sales-weight equivalent.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Indicated December 1.
4/ Estimated.

FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCOS, TYPES 21-24 AND 35-37

Fire-cured market openings

The Virginia fire-cured market at Lynchburg opened November 25 and the other three markets - those at Bedford, Blackstone, and Farmville - opened November 26. The Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured markets for the Eastern District, type 22, opened at Clarksville, Tennessee on January 7; at Springfield, Tennessee on January 8; and at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on January 9. Markets in the Western District, type 23, at Mayfield, Murray, and Paducah, Kentucky opened January 6. The northern fire-cured market, type 24, at Madisonville, Kentucky, opened December 11.

Dark air-cured market openings

The first market for One Sucker, type 35, opened at Russellville, Kentucky on December 10 and the others, December 11; Green River, type 36, December 9 at Owensboro and December 10 at Madisonville and Henderson; and Virginia sun-cured, type 37, early in December.

Dark prices generally lower than in 1939 season

During November and December 1940 about 5,808,000 pounds of Virginia fire-cured, type 21, or about 30 percent of the December estimate of production, was sold at an average price of 8.3 cents per pound. During the same 2 months of 1939 more than 6 million pounds, or about 29 percent of the 1939 crop, had been sold at an average price of 10.7 cents per pound. Prices received during January 1941 have remained around the November-December 1940 average for type 21. Floods in Virginia caused the average quality of the 1940 crop to be lowered somewhat.

Increasing stocks and reduced export outlets together with decreasing domestic consumption are unfavorable price factors not only for Virginia fire-cured, but for most dark types. Early indications are that prices during the 1940 season may average somewhat lower than the 1939 season's average for dark types. The 1939 season's average for all fire-cured was 10.6 cents and for all dark air-cured was 7.3 cents. About 70 percent of the 1940 dark air-cured crop of 42,512,000 pounds had been sold by the end of the third week in January 1941. Around 20 percent of the Kentucky and Tennessee fire-cured crop has been sold since the opening of the markets earlier this month.

Commodity Credit Corporation program more extensive

The Commodity Credit Corporation is financing the purchase of much of the 1940 crop of dark tobacco types. The program is similar to that for the 1939 crop, but is larger in scope and broader in coverage than it was last year. Loans are being made to producers' associations operating in all the fire-cured areas (types 21-24) and in the larger dark air-cured areas (types 35 and 36). Virginia sun-cured (type 37), none of which is exported, is not included in the program. Loans are also being made to domestic dealers who customarily export to markets temporarily closed. Domestic dealers for export

are included and this is the first time loans to them have been important in the program. Contrary to last year, practically no direct purchases have been made through export dealers.

It is expected that about 40 percent of the 1940 crop (types 21-24 and 35-36) will be purchased through Commodity Credit Corporation financing, as compared with about 13 percent (types 21-24 and 36 only) in 1939. About one-eighth of the tobacco financed will be dark air-cured, and the rest fire-cured. Approximately 40 percent of the dark tobacco acquired through the 1939 program had been resold before the season ended.

Fire-cured production up; dark air-cured about same; yields high

Total production of dark tobaccos indicated December 1 was 142 million pounds, compared with a crop of 139 million pounds in 1939. The increase was caused by a 1940 fire-cured crop of 99.4 million pounds, 4 percent greater than in 1939. Indicated 1940 dark air-cured production is 42.6 million pounds, about 2 percent smaller than that of last year.

However, the fire-cured crop is 3 percent smaller than the average 1935-39 crop of 102.5 million pounds and does not indicate a reversal of the declining trend of production which has accompanied declining consumption. The size of the crop was materially influenced by a yield of 859 pounds per acre, exceed only by the 1934 yield of 874 pounds and the 1939 yield of 910 pounds per acre. The acreage harvested of types 22 and 23 increased as well, indicating improper adjustment to the declining disappearance.

Dark air-cured yields of 859 pounds per acre have been equalled or exceeded five times in the last 23 years and were almost 5 percent smaller than the 1939 yield of 900 pounds. The current yield, however, is 3 percent larger than the 1935-39 average of 837 pounds per acre. This was obtained in spite of weather conditions that were not entirely favorable.

New Agricultural Adjustment Administration Program for types 21-24 and 35-36

As the result of growers' referenda held November 23, marketing quotas will be in effect for the 3 marketing years beginning October 1, 1941 for fire-cured tobacco (types 21-24) and dark air-cured tobacco (types 35 and 36). Under the provisions of the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act approved November 22, it became possible to hold separate referenda for types 21-24 and for types 35 and 36, which face problems different in degree if not in kind. Virginia sun-cured, type 37, is also to be treated as a separate class. Largely because none of this type has been exported in the past, no referendum was held.

Of the 23,296 fire-cured growers voting, 86.3 percent favored marketing quotas for the next 3 years, about 2.1 percent favored a marketing quota only next year, and 11.6 percent opposed all marketing quotas. Of the 10,578 votes cast in the dark air-cured referendum for types 35 and 36, about 84.2 percent were in favor of the 3-year program, 2.2 percent approved only a 1-year program, and 13.6 percent were against any marketing quotas.

As specified in the proposals on which the growers voted, with approval of quotas for the next 3 years the 1941 basic marketing quota for fire-cured tobacco will be 67 million pounds. With allowance for small farm allotments, it is estimated that the 1941 quota for fire-cured leaf will be about 74 million pounds. The acreage allotment will be about 86,000 acres. At indicated 1940 yields of 859 pounds per acre, this acreage would produce a crop in 1941 of about 74 million pounds.

With approval of the 3-year program, the basic marketing quota in 1941 for types 35 and 36 will be 27 million pounds, as provided in the referendum. After adjustment for small farm allotments, the quota will be slightly larger. The acreage allotments for 1941 will be about 34,000 acres. At 1940 yields of 859 pounds per acre, this would produce a crop of between 29 and 30 million pounds.

Exports of dark types continue on very low level

For the marketing year ended September 30, 1940 exports of Kentucky and Tennessee dark fire-cured tobacco totaled 30.2 million pounds, a decline of 35 percent as compared with the year before. Virginia fire-cured exports, 3.9 million pounds, were 61 percent less than for the marketing year ended September 30, 1939. Black fat and dark African, comprised principally of dark leaf, are largely exported to Africa, and 1939-40 exports of 5.5 million pounds are only 29 percent smaller than those of the year before.

October-December 1940 exports of dark leaf (including Black fat and dark African) of 6,671,000 pounds are not entirely comparable with the export of 9,260,000 pounds during the same months last year. At that time exports of One Sucker were larger than normal. However, taking the dark tobacco types as a whole, exports are extremely small as compared with the steadily declining exports of recent years. The bulk of dark leaf exports go to the continent of Europe, and this market has been shrinking for many years. The military developments of the last year have now practically closed this area to United States exports of dark tobacco.

Fire-cured tobacco: Exports from the United States to principal importing countries, by months, July-December, 1938 and 1940

Year & month	France	Finland	Belgium	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Germany	Switzerland	Scandinavia 1/	Other Europe	Other countries	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
July											
1938	23	---	408	614	529	319	50	384	686	516	3,529
1939	---	---	443	129	205	677	13	336	95	376	2,274
1940	---	---	---	45	---	---	---	---	166	781	992
Aug.											
1938	---	---	375	167	250	41	22	56	240	334	1,485
1939	1	38	130	48	253	227	2	508	95	179	1,471
1940	---	40	---	175	---	---	---	---	89	341	645
Sept.											
1938	---	---	383	41	2,087	213	391	218	214	553	4,099
1939	---	---	678	14	1,921	36	893	1,076	75	597	5,290
1940	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	93	162	255
Oct.											
1938	70	12	372	59	1,969	245	1,016	1,774	230	358	6,105
1939	---	68	330	---	818	---	794	797	95	255	3,157
1940	---	47	---	18	---	---	---	---	26	302	393
Nov.											
1938	---	---	653	68	1,182	458	215	924	162	576	4,238
1939	---	30	283	---	500	---	840	102	194	247	2,196
1940	---	---	---	62	---	---	1,387	---	132	163	1,744
Dec.											
1938	---	---	360	332	146	227	319	1,217	218	436	3,255
1939	---	---	1	204	13	---	277	998	74	144	1,711
1940	---	---	---	114	---	---	3,024	---	21	321	3,480
6-mo.											
1938	93	12	2,550	1,281	6,133	1,503	2,013	4,573	1,750	2,773	22,711
1939	1	136	1,855	395	3,710	940	2,819	3,817	628	1,798	16,099
1940	---	87	---	414	---	---	4,411	---	527	2,070	7,509

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

1/ Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

S Supplies increase; larger stocks and larger fire-cured crop

After some years of improvement based upon declining production and Government diversion programs, the supply situation for the dark types of tobacco has again become unfavorable. October 1 stocks of all types show an increase, the first in several years, principally because of the decline in exports during the year. The larger 1940 crop of fire-cured tobacco contributes almost as much to the increased supply as do the larger stocks of these types. The smaller indicated dark air-cured crops have slight effect on the increased supply situation.

Domestic disappearance of dark tobaccos, used principally in the manufacture of snuff and chewing tobacco, has been stationary or declining for many years. No easing of the supply situation can be expected from increases in domestic consumption, and there is no immediate prospect of substantially larger exports.

Season average prices per 100 pounds of fire-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets, 1939 and 1940 season to date

Type 21

United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1939	1940 2/	United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1939	1940 2/
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars.
Wrappers:			Thin leaf - contd.:		
A2F 45	24.50	22.50	C4L 45	12.00	12.00
A2D 45	26.00	24.50	C4F 45	12.50	11.25
A3F 45	19.50	20.00	C4D 45	11.50	9.75
A3D 45	20.50	19.50	C4M 45	10.75	9.50
			C4G 45	10.25	8.50
Heavy leaf:			C5L 45	11.00	9.75
B1F 45	21.00	19.00	C5F 45	11.00	9.25
B1D 45	21.50	20.50	C5D 45	10.00	8.00
B2F 45	18.00	16.50	C5M 45	9.50	7.75
B2D 45	17.00	16.00	C5G 45	9.00	7.25
B3F 45	14.75	13.75			
B3D 45	15.00	14.25	Lugs:		
B3M 45	13.00	12.50	X1L	11.50	9.25
B3G 45	13.50	13.00	X1F	11.25	10.00
B4F 45	12.75	11.75	X1D	12.00	10.75
B4D 45	13.50	12.75	X2L	10.75	8.75
B4M 45	11.75	10.75	X2F	10.50	9.00
B4G 45	12.00	11.00	X2D	11.00	9.50
B5F 45	11.25	10.50	X3L	9.75	7.50
B5D 45	11.75	11.00	X3F	9.75	8.00
B5M 45	10.25	9.25	X3D	10.00	8.25
B5G 45	10.50	9.25	X3M	9.25	7.50
			X3G	9.50	7.50
Thin leaf:			X4L	8.75	6.50
C1L 45	27.00	21.00	X4F	8.50	6.75
C1F 45	22.00	18.50	X4D	8.50	7.00
C2L 45	20.50	17.50	X4M	8.00	6.25
C2F 45	18.00	15.50	X4G	7.75	6.00
C3L 45	16.00	14.75	X5L	7.75	5.50
C3F 45	14.75	13.25	X5F	7.50	5.50
C3D 45	12.75	11.50	X5D	7.25	6.00
C3M 45	12.25	11.00	X5M	6.75	4.60
C3G 45	11.00	10.75	X5G	6.75	4.40

Continued -

Season average prices per 100 pounds of fire-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets, 1939 and 1940 season to date - Continued

Type 22

United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1939	Crop of - 1940 2/	United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1939	Crop of - 1940 2/
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Wrappers:			Thin leaf - contd.:		
A3D 45	21.50	18.25	C4M 45	10.50	8.25
			C4G 45	9.50	7.50
Heavy leaf:			C5L 45	10.25	8.25
B2F 45	20.50	17.50	C5F 45	10.50	8.25
B2D 45	22.50	19.75	C5D 45	10.00	---
B3F 45	16.75	15.00	C5M 45	9.00	6.25
B3D 45	19.00	17.75	C5G 45	7.75	5.50
B3M 45	13.50	12.00			
B3G 45	15.50	14.00	Lugs:		
B4F 45	13.25	11.75	X1F	11.75	10.00
B4D 45	14.75	13.50	X1D	12.50	11.25
B4M 45	11.25	9.25	X2L	10.75	10.00
B4G 45	11.50	10.25	X2F	10.50	8.75
B5F 45	11.00	9.25	X2D	11.00	10.00
B5D 45	12.00	10.00	X3L	9.25	7.25
B5M 45	9.50	7.00	X3F	9.25	7.50
B5G 45	9.00	7.75	X3D	9.25	8.00
			X3M	8.25	6.00
Thin leaf:			X3G	7.50	5.75
C2F 45	17.75	15.50	X4L	8.25	6.25
C2D 45	18.00	15.75	X4F	8.00	6.25
C3F 45	14.50	12.75	X4D	7.50	6.00
C3D 45	14.75	12.75	X4M	6.75	4.75
C3M 45	12.50	10.75	X4G	6.00	4.25
C3G 45	12.50	10.25	X5F	6.50	4.75
C4L 45	12.00	10.50	X5D	5.75	4.25
C4F 45	12.00	9.50	X5M	5.50	3.75
C4D 45	11.75	9.75	X5G	4.25	2.75

Continued -

Season average prices per 100 pounds of fire-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets, 1939 and 1940 season to date - Continued

Type 23

United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1939	Crop of - 1940 2/	United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1939	Crop of - 1940 2/
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Heavy leaf:			Thin leaf - cont'd.:		
B2F 45	16.75	15.50	C4G 45	7.00	5.50
B2D 45	18.50	17.25	C5F 45	8.25	7.50
B3F 45	15.50	13.50	C5M 45	6.50	5.25
B3D 45	15.75	15.50	C5G 45	5.75	4.10
B3M 45	10.75	10.25			
B3G 45	10.75	10.00	Lugs:		
B4F 45	10.25	9.50	X2F	8.50	7.00
B4D 45	11.25	10.75	X2D	8.25	7.25
B4M 45	8.50	7.50	X3F	7.25	6.00
B4G 45	8.25	7.00	X3D	6.50	6.00
B5G 45	6.25	5.00	X3M	5.75	4.90
			X3G	4.80	4.00
Thin leaf:			X4F	5.75	5.00
C2F 45	14.00	12.75	X4D	4.90	4.50
C3F 45	12.25	11.25	X4M	4.60	3.90
C3D 45	10.75	9.50	X4G	3.60	3.00
C3M 45	10.00	8.75	X5F	4.70	4.10
C3G 45	8.25	7.50	X5D	3.70	3.20
C4F 45	9.75	8.25	X5M	3.50	2.90
C4D 45	8.75	7.50	X5G	2.70	2.30
C4M 45	8.00	6.75			

Type 24

Heavy leaf:			Lugs:		
B2F 45	17.50	15.50	X2F	7.75	7.00
B3F 45	14.50	13.50	X2D	8.00	7.00
B3D 45	15.50	15.50	X3F	6.50	6.00
B3G 45	10.75	10.00	X3D	5.50	6.00
B4F 45	10.00	9.50	X3M	5.25	4.75
B4D 45	11.00	10.25	X3G	4.50	4.00
B4G 45	7.25	7.00	X4F	5.25	5.00
			X4D	4.25	4.75
Thin leaf:			X4M	4.25	4.00
C3F 45	12.50	11.25	X4G	3.00	3.00
C3D 45	11.25	9.25	X5F	4.00	4.00
C4F 45	9.00	8.50	X5D	3.00	3.00
C4D 45	8.25	7.25	X5G	2.25	2.25
C4M 45	7.00	7.00			
C4G 45	6.00	5.50			
C5F 45	7.50	7.50			
C5G 45	4.75	4.50			

Continued -

Season average prices per 100 pounds of fire-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets, 1939 and 1940 season to date - Continued

1/ Key to standard grade marks for fire-cured tobacco:

Groups	Qualities	Colors	Lengths
A - Wrappers	1 - Choice	L - Light	43 - Under 16"
B - Heavy leaf	2 - Fine	F - Brown	44 - 16" to 20"
C - Thin leaf	3 - Good	D - Dark	45 - 20" to 24"
X - Lugs	4 - Fair	M - Mixed	46 - 24" to 28"
	5 - Low	G - Green	

2/ Type 21: Season through January 23, 1941.
Type 22: Season through January 23, 1941.
Type 23: Season through January 24, 1941.
Type 24: Season through January 21, 1941.

Season average prices per 100 pounds of dark air-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets 1939 and 1940 season to date

Type 35

United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1939	Crop of - 1940 2/	United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1939	Crop of - 1940 2/
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Heavy leaf:			Thin leaf - contd.:		
B3R 45	10.50	14.50	C5F 45	4.50	6.50
B3D 45	10.50	13.25	C5R 45	4.25	7.25
B4F 45	6.25	10.75	C5M 45	3.25	5.50
B4R 45	7.00	11.50	C5G 45	3.00	4.50
B4D 45	6.25	10.00			
B4M 45	5.00	8.50	Lugs:		
B4G 45	4.50	8.00	X3F	3.25	6.00
B5R 45	5.00	9.25	X3R	3.50	6.25
B5D 45	4.00	7.00	X3M	3.00	4.00
B5M 45	3.50	6.25	X3G	2.75	4.00
B5G 45	3.25	5.75	X4F	2.75	4.25
			X4R	2.50	4.00
Thin leaf:			X4M	2.50	3.25
C3F 45	5.75	12.25	X4G	2.25	3.00
C4F 45	5.25	9.75	X5F	2.50	3.50
C4R 45	5.50	10.00	X5R	2.25	3.25
C4M 45	4.50	7.25	X5M	2.00	3.00
C4G 45	4.00	6.50	X5G	2.25	2.75

Continued -

Season average prices per 100 pounds of dark air-cured tobaccos by grades on representative markets 1939 and 1940 season to date - Continued

Type 36

United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1939	1940 2/	United States standard grades 1/	Crop of - 1939	1940 2/
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Heavy leaf:			Lugs:		
B2F 45	24.50	18.75	X1F	11.25	10.25
B2R 45	21.00	17.25	X1R	11.75	10.75
B3F 45	17.75	16.00	X2F	8.75	8.50
B3R 45	17.25	15.50	X2R	8.50	8.75
B3D 45	15.75	15.00	X3F	7.00	7.00
B3M 45	14.00	12.75	X3R	6.50	7.00
B3G 45	13.00	13.00	X3M	4.75	4.75
B4F 45	12.75	12.25	X3G	4.75	5.00
B4R 45	12.25	12.75	X4F	5.00	5.25
B4D 45	11.25	12.00	X4D	4.50	5.00
B4M 45	9.50	10.00	X4M	3.50	3.50
B4G 45	9.25	9.75	X4G	3.25	3.25
B5F 45	8.00	8.25	X5F	4.00	4.25
B5R 45	8.00	8.50	X5D	3.00	3.25
B5D 45	7.50	8.25	X5G	2.25	2.50
B5G 45	6.25	6.25			
Thin leaf:					
C3F 45	17.25	14.50			
C3R 45	15.50	14.00			
C3M 45	13.00	11.25			
C4F 45	11.50	11.25			
C4R 45	10.25	11.25			
C4M 45	8.25	8.75			
C4G 45	6.75	8.00			
C5F 45	7.50	7.75			
C5R 45	6.75	7.50			
C5G 45	5.00	5.25			

1/ Key to standard grade marks for dark air-cured tobacco:

Group	Quality	Color	Length
B - Heavy leaf	1 - Choice	L - Light	46 - Over 24"
T - Tips	2 - Fine	F - Brown	45 - 20" to 24"
C - Thin leaf	3 - Good	R - Red	44 - 16" to 20"
X - Lugs	4 - Fair	D - Dark	
N - Nondescript	5 - Low	M - Mixed	
		G - Green	

2/ Type 35: Season through Jan. 20, 1941.
Type 36: Season through Jan. 27, 1941.

Dark tobaccos: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-40 1/

TOTAL ALL DARK TOBACCOS

Year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Total supply	Disappearance, year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
Fire-cured, types 21-24, and dark air-cured, types 35-37	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average 1934-38	145.2	257.0	402.2	161.4	10.0
1938	113.8	228.7	342.5	150.2	8.1
1939	139.0	192.3	331.3	124.2	9.6
1940 2/	3/ 142.0	207.1	349.1	---	---
	FIRE-CURED				
Total, types 21-24					
Average 1934-38	110.0	194.2	304.2	122.7	10.2
1938	81.0	168.3	249.3	113.1	8.2
1939	95.5	136.2	231.7	90.1	10.6
1940 2/	3/ 99.4	141.6	241.0	---	---
	DARK AIR-CURED				
Total, types 35-37					
Average 1934-38	35.2	62.8	98.0	38.7	9.4
1938	32.8	60.4	93.2	37.1	8.0
1939	43.5	56.1	99.6	34.1	7.3
1940 2/	3/ 42.6	65.5	108.1	---	---
One Sucker, type 35					
Average 1934-38	16.6	30.8	47.4	17.8	8.9
1938	15.8	33.6	49.4	20.5	5.9
1939	22.3	28.9	51.2	19.3	6.5
1940 2/	3/ 22.6	31.9	54.5	---	---
Green River, type 36					
Average 1934-38	15.9	29.3	45.2	18.3	9.7
1938	14.8	23.6	38.4	14.2	9.6
1939	17.9	24.2	42.1	12.0	7.4
1940 2/	3/ 16.8	30.1	46.9	---	---
Va. sun-cured, type 37					
Average 1934-38	2.7	2.7	5.4	2.6	11.5
1938	2.2	3.2	5.4	2.4	12.7
1939	3.3	3.0	6.3	2.8	12.2
1940 2/	3/ 3.2	3.5	6.7	---	---

1/ Farm-sales weight equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated December 1.

CIGAR TOBACCOS, TYPES 41-62

Filler and binder supply larger; wrapper slightly smaller

The December 1 estimates of production show increases in the total 1940 crop for filler and binder classes of 8.7 percent and 9.7 percent respectively and a decrease of 20.2 percent in the case of wrapper tobacco. Decreases in yields were more than offset by increased acreages in the Connecticut Valley and increased yields in some of the other filler and binder areas.

Stocks of filler and binder also show increases which together with increases in the 1940 production bring the present supply of filler and binder to 216 million pounds and 202 million pounds respectively. 3/ Supply of filler is 7.1 percent above that of 1939 and binder 13.6 percent above.

In the case of wrapper, stocks are about 2 million pounds above those of 1939, thereby offsetting the decrease of about 2 million pounds in the production indicated December 1 and resulting in a supply only slightly below that of 1939, which was 22,200,000 pounds. The total 1940-41 supply of all cigar tobacco grown in continental United States is about 440 million pounds contrasted with about 402 million pounds in 1939-40.

Indications for prices of cigar types sold prior to January 1, 1941 are for prices of cigar leaf not greatly different from those received for the 1939 crop. Prices received for the 1939 crop of binder types were considerably above those received for the 1938 crop principally because of the higher quality of the 1939 crop.

National acreage recommendations

The 1941 goal of cigar-filler tobacco, type 41, is 30,000 to 31,000 acres; that of cigar filler and binder tobacco (other than types 41 and 45) is 60,000 to 63,000 acres; and that of Georgia-Florida tobacco, type 62, is 2,500 to 3,000 acres. Recommended acreage for type 61 will be announced by the first of February. No recommendations are made for type 45.

American supply of Sumatra wrapper seems assured

American purchases of the 1938-39 crop of Sumatra leaf took place in the Netherlands Indies. The portion of the 1939-40 Sumatra crop usually taken by the United States, together with portions to be sold to other countries of the world, will be shipped to and sold in the free port of New York because of the difficult international situation. The 1939-40 Sumatra crop is of better quality than was expected earlier and the usual supply for American interests now seems assured. It is reported that the

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3/ Downward revisions from data published in the July and September 1940 Tobacco Situations have been made in the 1934-38 average and the 1938 and 1939 stocks of filler tobacco. Revisions were made in Pennsylvania Seedleaf type 41, and published on page 11 of the October Stocks Report of the Agricultural Marketing Service released November 23, 1940.

1940-41 acreage of Sumatra wrapper will be reduced from the 1939-40 acreage by as much as 15 to 20 percent but that planting will be on lands which normally grow good quality American grades, thereby growing a crop which is expected to be near normal for American interests.

Moderate increase in domestic consumption indicated

Domestic consumption of cigars for the fiscal year ended June 1940 totaled 5,515,000,000 cigars, an increase of 1.1 percent over the year ended June 1939. The increase in consumption continued during the 6 months, July-December 1940, over the same 6 months in 1939 at a slightly accelerated rate. A continued moderate increase in cigar consumption may be expected in view of prospects for some further increase in consumer incomes. Production of scrap chewing, which showed a decrease for the year earlier, was increased from 14,800,000 pounds during July-October 1939 to 15,300,000 pounds during the same months in 1940, or an increase of 3.7 percent. Scrap chewing tobacco is used heavily by workers in many branches of industry, where employment is now expanding.

Cigar tobaccos: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average price, average 1934-38, annual 1938-40 1/

Class and year	Production	Stocks Oct. 1 2/	Total supply	Disappearance year beginning Oct.	Average price per pound
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Filler, types 41-45					
Average 1934-38	44.6	159.9	204.5	50.0	10.4
1938	45.6	149.4	195.0	53.0	12.3
1939	59.8	141.9	201.7	50.7	11.8
1940 3/	4/65.0	151.0	216.0	---	---
Binder, types 51-55					
Average 1934-38	41.4	165.1	206.5	60.0	12.5
1938 5/	53.0	138.0	191.0	74.4	9.6
1939	61.1	116.6	177.7	42.9	16.8
1940 3/	4/67.0	6/ 134.8	201.8	---	---
Wrapper, types 61-62					
Average 1934-38	8.4	10.7	19.1	8.9	78.3
1938 5/	9.0	9.2	18.2	7.4	64.9
1939	11.4	10.8	22.2	9.3	67.7
1940 3/	4/ 9.1	12.9	22.0	---	---

1/ Farm-sales weight equivalent. 2/ Stocks held on farms not included; stocks for types 45 and 62 are as of July 1. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated December 1. 5/ Production includes loss after harvest as a result of hurricane and flood, estimated as follows: Broadleaf (type 51) 3,820,000 pounds; Havana Seed (type 52) 1,547,000 pounds; and Shade (type 61) 588,000 pounds. These losses are also included in the 1934-38 average. 6/ The 1940 stocks probably include considerable quantities of old-crop tobacco moved out of farm stocks into dealers' and manufacturers' inventories.

Production, stocks, supply, disappearance, and price of filler tobacco, type 46, grown in Puerto Rico, 1935-39 1/

Year beginning July	Production	Stocks January 1, farm-sales weight 2/	Total supply	Disappearance	Price
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
1935	26.0	50.2	76.2	25.0	12.0
1936	35.0	51.2	86.2	29.7	14.0
1937	44.1	56.5	100.6	36.4	11.0
1938	11.7	64.2	75.9	28.5	18.0
1939 3/	18.4	47.4	65.8		14.0

Compiled: Production and price from annual reports of the Governor of Puerto Rico; stocks from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
1/ Production data are for the harvesting year beginning July and stocks are as of January 1 in the harvesting year.
2/ Including stocks held by dealers and manufacturers in the United States and on the Island of Puerto Rico. Stocks on the Island were not reported prior to January 1, 1936.
3/ Preliminary.

GENERAL STATISTICAL DATA

Tax-paid withdrawals of tobacco products in the United States, July-June 1938-39, and July-December 1939-40 1/

Products	Year beginning July			July-Dec.		
	1938	1939	Change	1939	1940	Change
	Millions	Millions	Percent	Millions	Millions	Percent
Small cigarettes	168,017	177,684	+ 5.8	88,272	91,254	+ 3.4
Large cigarettes	3	3	0.0	2	1	2/ - 43.7
Large cigars	5,453	5,515	+ 1.1	2,914	2,967	+ 1.8
Small cigars	161	130	- 19.3	71	76	+ 7.0
Snuff 3/	38,511	37,770	- 1.9	18,444	18,551	+ 0.6
Manufactured tobacco 3/	304,182	302,073	- 0.7	154,185	156,432	+ 1.5

1/ Tax-paid withdrawals include products from the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico. 2/ Percentage change calculated on actual figures. 3/ Thousand pounds.

Production of manufactured tobacco in the United States, July-June 1938-39, and July-Oct. 1939-40

Manufactured tobacco	Year beginning July			July-Oct.		
	1938	1939	Change	1939	1940	Change
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Smoking	200,118	201,791	+ 0.8	71,781	74,122	+ 3.3
Plug	53,352	49,951	- 6.4	18,287	17,086	- 6.6
Twist	5,500	5,640	+ 2.5	1,965	1,991	+ 1.3
Fine-cut	4,588	4,425	- 3.6	1,530	1,730	+13.1
Scrap chewing	43,805	41,979	- 4.2	14,784	15,325	+ 3.7

Exports of tobacco from the United States by types, export weight, 1938-39 and October-December, 1939-40

Type	Year beginning Oct.		Oct.-Dec.		
	1938	1939	1939	1940	Change
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Percent
lue-cured 1/	362,501	252,310	140,039	54,986	-60.7
urley	11,222	10,086	3,422	787	-77.0
y. and Tenn. fire-cured	46,420	30,247	5,916	5,059	-14.5
a. fire-cured	10,095	3,924	1,147	558	-51.4
aryland 2/			6,332	2,322	-63.3
ne Sucker	1,799	2,102	607	25	-95.9
reen River	2,182	569	223	18	-91.9
igar leaf	2,917	519	176	139	-21.0
lack fat and Dark African	7,774	5,532	1,367	1,011	-26.0
erique	164	99	26	7	-73.1
tems, trimmings & scrap	28,436	20,906	9,176	6,918	-24.6

1/ Year beginning July; and July-December 1939 and 1940.
2/ Year beginning January 1939 and 1940.

Acreage and production of tobacco in the United States, by types, 1939 and 1940 1/

Type	Acreage			Production		
	1939	1940	Change	1939	1940	Change
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per-cent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Per-cent
Total flue-cured, types 11-14	1,287.9	749.0	- 41.8	1,159.3	733.9	- 36.7
Old and Middle Belt, type 11	468.0	283.0	- 39.5	394.4	246.8	- 37.4
Eastern North Carolina, type 12	427.0	245.0	- 42.6	422.7	262.1	- 38.0
South Carolina, type 13	238.0	137.0	- 42.4	226.3	137.7	- 39.2
Georgia and Florida, type 14	154.9	84.0	- 45.8	115.9	87.3	- 24.7
Total fire-cured, types 21-24	111.7	115.7	+ 3.6	95.5	99.4	+ 4.1
Virginia, type 21	23.0	22.4	- 2.6	20.9	19.0	- 9.1
Ky. and Tenn., type 22	62.0	65.0	+ 4.8	52.4	56.2	+ 7.3
Ky. and Tenn., type 23	25.9	27.5	+ 6.2	21.5	23.6	+ 9.8
Henderson, type 24	.8	.8	0.0	.7	.6	- 14.3
Burley, type 31	432.2	369.8	- 14.4	394.8	327.7	- 17.0
Maryland, type 32	40.0	38.0	- 5.0	32.8	31.9	- 2.7
Total dark air-cured, types 35-37	48.4	49.5	+ 2.3	43.6	42.5	- 2.5
One Sucker, type 35	24.5	25.9	+ 5.7	22.3	22.6	+ 1.3
Green River, type 36	20.5	20.0	- 2.4	18.0	16.8	- 6.7
Va. sun-cured, type 37	3.4	3.6	+ 5.9	3.3	3.1	- 6.1
Total cigar filler, types 41-45	47.9	50.6	+ 5.6	59.8	65.0	+ 8.7
Pa. Seedleaf, type 41	30.0	33.0	+ 10.0	42.0	47.8	+ 13.8
Miami Valley, types 42-44	16.5	16.2	- 1.8	16.5	15.4	- 6.7
Ga. and Fla. sun-grown, type 45	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.3	1.8	+ 38.5
Total cigar binder, types 51-55	40.8	44.3	+ 8.6	61.1	67.0	+ 9.7
Conn. Valley Broadleaf, type 51	7.9	7.7	- 2.5	12.8	11.9	- 7.0
Conn. Valley Havana Seed, type 52	8.1	9.4	+ 16.0	13.6	15.1	+ 11.0
N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed, type 53	1.8	1.9	+ 5.6	2.5	2.6	+ 4.0
Southern Wisconsin, type 54	13.0	13.6	+ 4.6	18.2	20.4	+ 12.1
Northern Wisconsin, type 55	10.0	11.7	+ 17.0	14.0	17.1	+ 22.1
Total cigar wrapper, types 61-62	10.9	10.1	- 7.3	11.4	9.1	- 20.2
Conn. Valley Shadegrown, type 61	7.7	6.4	- 16.9	8.6	5.3	- 38.4
Ga. and Fla. Shadegrown, type 62	3.2	3.7	+ 15.6	2.8	3.8	+ 35.7
Total, all types	2,019.8	1,427.0	- 29.3	1,858.3	1,376.5	- 25.9

1/ December 1, 1940.

Marketing quota ballots cast in the Referendum of November 23, 1940, by States

State	Votes cast						
	For 3 years	For 1 year only	Against quotas	Total ballots cast	For 3 years	For 1 year only	Against quotas
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Burley, type 31							
Alabama	28	3	0	31	90.3	9.7	0.0
Arkansas	9	1	0	10	90.0	10.0	0.0
Georgia	14	3	8	25	56.0	12.0	32.0
Illinois	12	0	3	15	80.0	0.0	20.0
Indiana	3,113	172	1,417	4,702	66.2	3.7	30.1
Kansas	23	1	4	28	82.1	3.6	14.3
Kentucky	78,591	2,910	15,464	96,965	81.1	3.0	15.9
Missouri	389	39	100	528	73.7	7.4	18.9
North Carolina	3,142	119	1,246	4,507	69.7	2.6	27.7
Ohio	2,861	254	1,742	4,857	58.9	5.2	35.9
Oklahoma	2	0	0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	11	0	0	11	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	18,887	859	8,072	27,818	67.9	3.1	29.0
Virginia	3,383	130	979	4,492	75.3	2.9	21.8
West Virginia	580	30	488	1,098	52.8	2.7	44.5
United States	111,045	4,521	29,523	145,089	76.5	3.1	20.4
Fire-cured, types 21-24							
Virginia	6,572	163	468	7,203	91.2	2.3	6.5
Kentucky	7,656	131	829	8,616	88.9	1.5	9.6
Tennessee	5,881	196	1,400	7,477	78.7	2.6	18.7
United States	20,109	490	2,697	23,296	86.3	2.1	11.6
Dark air-cured, types 35 and 36 (only)							
Illinois	1	1	1	3	33.4	33.3	33.3
Indiana	77	11	25	113	68.1	9.7	22.2
Kentucky	8,081	192	928	9,201	87.8	2.1	10.1
Tennessee	751	31	479	1,261	59.5	2.5	38.0
United States	8,910	235	1,433	10,578	84.2	2.2	13.6

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries, by types, 1938 and 1939 1/

FLUE-CURED, TYPES 11-14

Importing country	1938 2/	1939 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	223,310	97,226
China 3/	53,854	58,921
Australia	20,805	20,748
Canada	2,806	6,353
Netherlands	6,202	18,810
Netherlands Indies	2,025	4,531
Germany 4/	4,972	808
Japan	0	0
Ireland (Irish Free State)	7,377	2,623
British India	3,623	3,788
Belgium	3,267	3,697
British Malaya	0	5
New Zealand	3,264	5,615
Philippine Islands	992	2,060
Ceylon	944	817
Finland	1,228	673
Egypt	1,795	1,804
Siam	3,471	2,823
Argentina	804	1,224
Other countries	16,762	19,784
Total	362,501	252,310

VIRGINIA FIRE-CURED, TYPE 21

United Kingdom	1,238	197
Netherlands	1,013	608
Belgium	212	175
Norway	2,953	665
Germany 4/	1,002	0
Australia	213	63
Denmark	128	111
Sweden	739	638
Algeria and Tunisia	0	0
Argentina	50	121
Liberia	78	62
French Africa 5/	283	114
New Zealand	337	301
Canada	27	23
Portugal	218	339
British West Africa 6/	4	2
China	0	0
France	846	0
Other countries	754	505
Total	10,095	3,924

Continued -

United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries, by types, 1938 and 1939 1/ - Continued

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE FIRE-CURED, TYPES 22, 23, AND 24

Importing country	1938 2/	1939 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
France	17,733	15,129
Spain	981	10
Belgium	4,224	1,865
Germany 4/	1,668	0
United Kingdom	1,626	750
Netherlands	5,873	2,309
Poland and Danzig	287	0
Argentina	293	817
Sweden	3,017	1,461
Italy	229	89
Portugal	943	521
Spanish Africa 7/	441	293
Switzerland	3,327	2,529
Denmark	1,498	522
Algeria and Tunisia	696	601
Ireland (Irish Free State)	372	366
Norway	625	115
French Africa 5/	747	443
Egypt	280	561
British West Africa 6/	117	208
Other countries	1,443	1,658
Total	46,420	30,247

BURLEY, TYPE 31

Belgium	1,404	683
Portugal	2,307	3,782
Netherlands	1,415	831
Germany 4/	572	0
Algeria and Tunisia	61	5
Italy	321	709
Denmark	1,330	163
Australia	265	67
France	418	0
United Kingdom	343	568
Newfoundland and Labrador	391	704
Argentina	134	172
Norway	704	262
Switzerland	60	43
Sweden	620	637
Mexico	147	135
Canada	8	53
Philippine Islands	16	4
Egypt	37	53
Other countries	712	1,215
Total	11,222	10,086

Continued -

United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries, by types, 1938 and 1939 1/ - Continued

MARYLAND, TYPE 32 8/

Importing country	1938 2/	1939 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
France	633	523
Switzerland	1,997	2,483
Belgium	327	382
Netherlands	648	2,432
Denmark	172	101
Austria 4/	---	
Germany 4/	86	57
Italy	7	0
Morocco	19	14
Algeria and Tunisia	394	284
Other countries	226	56
Total	4,509	6,332

ONE SUCKER, TYPE 35

Belgium	1,580	1,512
British West Africa 6/	27	111
Trinidad and Tobago	32	66
French Africa 5/	34	11
Liberia	26	17
United Kingdom	1	47
Other countries	99	338
Total	1,799	2,102

GREEN RIVER, TYPE 36

United Kingdom	1,869	260
Belgium	158	23
Ireland (Irish Free State)	46	162
British West Africa 6/	31	40
French Africa	50	30
Netherlands	0	0
Other countries	28	54
Total	2,182	569

CIGAR LEAF, TYPES 41-62

Philippine Islands	379	379
France	698	0
Canada	49	20
Netherlands	19	42
Belgium	12	5
United Kingdom	25	0
Other countries	9/1,735	73
Total	2,917	519

Continued -

United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries, by types, 1938 and 1939 1/ - Continued

BLACK FAT, WATER BALER, AND DARK AFRICAN 10/

Importing country	1938 2/	1939 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
British West Africa 6/	3,235	2,711
French Africa 5/	3,200	1,651
Spanish Africa 7/	97	89
Portuguese Africa 11/	274	241
British Guiana	151	150
Liberia	253	174
French West Indies	160	154
Germany 4/	0	0
British West Indies 12/	143	103
Other countries	261	259
Total	7,774	5,532
PERIQUE		
United Kingdom	102	10
Canada	29	27
Netherlands	13/	2
Belgium	13/	0
Germany 4/	0	0
China	0	0
Other countries	33	60
Total	164	99
STEMS, TRIMMINGS, AND SCRAP		
Germany 4/	59	0
China	25,955	19,072
Sweden	1,605	1,096
Netherlands	15	20
Belgium	41	21
Other countries	761	697
Total	28,436	20,906

Continued -

United States exports of tobacco to principal importing countries, by types, 1938 and 1939 1/ - Continued

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Export weight.

1/ This table brings to date table 28, page 95, in the fifth annual report on Tobacco Statistics, issued Sept. 1940, and the statistics are on the basis of crop years. Crop years are as follows: Flue-cured, year beginning July; Maryland, year beginning Jan. of year following production; all other types, year beginning Oct. These figures do not include shipments to Puerto Rico; no shipments were made to Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes Hong King and Kwantung.

4/ Beginning May 6, 1938, the United States trade with Germany includes Austria; for comparable figures in earlier years add Austria and Germany.

5/ Exclusive of Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

6/ Includes Gold Coast, Nigeria, and other British West Africa.

7/ Includes Canary Islands.

8/ Includes Eastern Ohio, type 71.

9/ Includes 1,682,000 pounds to Germany.

10/ Black Fat, Water Baler, and Dark African are composed principally of fire-cured and One Sucker tobacco, which have been treated with oils and greases, packed in boxes, bales, and tierces, and subjected to heavy pressure. Approximate percentages are two-thirds One Sucker and one-third fire-cured. In some cases a small amount of flue-cured might be substituted for that portion of one of the other types.

11/ Exclusive of Mozambique.

12/ Exclusive of Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

13/ Less than 500 lb.

Note: For imports of tobacco, by countries brought to date, see Tobacco Situation, TS-15, July 1940, p. 35.

Stocks of foreign-grown cigarette and smoking tobacco, owned by dealers and manufacturers in the United States, as reported combining unstemmed and stemmed, quarterly, 1932-40

Year and type	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Type 90:				
1932	62,520	86,526	80,597	71,873
1933	68,383	91,109	86,179	76,807
1934	74,034	80,477	77,816	68,313
1935	69,200	82,643	76,209	66,480
1936	65,873	82,900	73,885	62,646
1937	54,561	78,105	69,591	59,873
1938	70,266	92,396	82,603	70,228
1939	86,239	108,128	101,530	92,655
1940	116,574	118,528	112,420	106,257

Annual Report on Tobacco Statistics, 1940, p. 69, and brought to date from records of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Tobacco: Average yield per acre, by types, in the United States, 1920-40

Year	Flue-cured, types 11-14	Burley, type 31	Maryland, type 32	Fire-cured				Dark air-cured			Cigar leaf, types 41-65
				Type 21	Type 22	Type 23	Type 24	Type 35	Type 36	Type 37	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Av. 1920-24	639	824	783	731	781	805	855	826	856	726	1,175
1920	678	789	875	780	766	780	820	819	796	755	1,250
1921	587	734	715	611	795	828	855	843	881	579	1,277
1922	630	857	770	811	763	810	893	859	893	770	1,118
1923	722	872	792	795	785	810	880	827	880	775	1,182
1924	580	849	765	660	798	795	825	782	830	750	1,048
Av. 1925-29	698	798	778	761	784	780	783	808	778	784	1,192
1925	689	806	823	751	767	776	775	806	850	795	1,270
1926	699	832	840	793	810	799	896	905	851	802	1,173
1927	750	731	818	800	749	748	646	722	649	821	1,152
1928	660	816	660	703	753	739	750	760	700	692	1,182
1929	691	807	750	760	842	840	850	849	840	810	1,182
Av. 1930-34	731	782	677	720	812	759	787	811	824	660	1,189
1930	756	740	560	615	757	700	745	784	785	585	1,170
1931	684	845	730	765	812	804	800	796	880	650	1,228
1932	605	740	775	640	794	779	775	801	825	545	1,139
1933	797	753	600	760	801	657	740	783	740	720	1,120
1934	814	831	720	820	895	856	875	893	890	800	1,289
Av. 1935-39	871	834	769	810	805	798	825	834	838	844	1,272
1935	928	792	775	870	821	795	840	835	845	900	1,295
1936	790	727	820	770	805	761	730	730	700	780	1,337
1937	875	907	650	790	846	817	850	908	900	785	1,223
1938	861	833	780	710	709	784	875	785	870	780	1,177
1939	900	913	828	910	845	832	830	911	875	975	1,329
1940 1/	980	836	840	850	864	856	800	871	840	875	1,343

Compiled from First Annual Report on Tobacco Statistics, Statistical Bulletin No. 58, 1920-34; Annual Report of Tobacco Statistics, 1940, 1935-38; General Crop Report: December 1940, 1939-40.

1/ Preliminary.